THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Published by ATKINSON & ALEXANDER, No. 53 Market street, four doors below Second, where SUBSCRIPTIONS and ADVERTISEMENTS will be thankfully received.

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CONDITIONS.

The *Saturday Evening Post* is published once a week, on a large royal sheet, at two dollars a year; one half payable in advance—or THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year.

No subscription received in the city for less than six months—in the country, no subscription received under one year.

Subscribers will have the privilege to insert an advertisement, to the extent of half a square, at two dollars a year—with the customary allowance for renewals and alterations. Non-subscribers to pay at the rate of one dollar a square for three insertions.

A Letter Box will be found at the gate (No. 53 Market street) where Advertisements and Communications may be deposited—or they will be thankfully received in the Office back.

HAT STORE,

NO. 24 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia.

P. C. WILLMARTH offers to the public, whose patronage he solicits, Water-Proof Imitation Beaver Hats, which are surpassed by none, in cheapness and durability.

oct 27—tf

B. STANCLIFFE,

Mathematical Instrument Maker,

HAS Removed from No. 14 Walnut street to No. 128 SOUTH FRONT STREET, above the Drawbridge, where he continues to manufacture all kinds of Surveying Instruments, such as, Theodolites, Circumferenters, Levels, &c. also Sextants, Quadrants, Ships' Compasses, &c.

To owners and officers of Ships, and his friends generally, he returns his warmest acknowledgments for past favours, and hopes that his strict attention to the execution of their orders will ensure a continuation of patronage.

N. B. All kinds of Mathematical Instruments repaired in the best manner possible.

aug 4—3m

House, Sign Painting, Gilding, &c. &c. &c.

BY J. WARREN,

At No. 89 NORTH THIRD STREET, Philadelphia, opposite to Cherry street.

WHO informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the business in all its branches, and on the most reasonable terms. Those who may favour him with their custom may depend upon having their work done with neatness and dispatch.

N. B. Particular attention will be paid to Sign Painting by himself. He has constantly on hand, Sign Boards and Japanned Tins, of the first quality, and of all colours, very low. Also, Mahogany Doors, Furniture of every description, varnished, to dry with a beautiful gloss, warranted to stand without fading or spotting.

aug 4—tf

EDUCATION.

C. B. TREGO

INTENDS to open a Select Academy, at No. 74 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, in which will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Composition, History, the elementary branches of the Mathematics, &c. at $5,00 per quarter.

The French and Latin Languages, if required, will also be taught in the same time, by eminent Teachers, at an additional charge of $5,00 per quarter, for each.

C. B. T. wishes it to be understood, that, notwithstanding the above low prices of tuition, the Academy is to be entirely select; and pupils only admitted from respectable families. He engages that no exertion shall be wanting on his part, to insure the moral and literary improvement of those who may be committed to his care.

oct 27—3t*

John and Thomas Cluley,

WIRE FENDER and CAGE MAKERS, No. 17 South Fourth street, next door to the Indian Queen, manufacture Wire-Fenders of various patterns, Wire Meat-Safes to keep out flies, Brass Wire-work for Libraries, Book Cases, &c. Neat Wire Bird Cages of all sorts, Wire work for Aviaries, &c. Screens for Gravel, Lime, &c. Land Chains, Rat and Mouse Traps, &c.

☞ *Orders from any part of the United States executed with alacrity and dispatch.*

aug 4—tf

Alpine Shaving Cakes.

THE Proprietor of this Soap is so well satisfied of its superior quality, that he will warrant it to be the best kind now in use.

Also, LAVENDER, ROSE, and MILLEFLUER SOAP, either in round Cakes for Shaving, or squares for Washing.

Just received and for sale, Wholesale and Retail,

BY T. S. ANNERS,

No. 141 Chesnut street, opposite the Philadelphia Bank.

☞ Country Merchants, Druggists, and others, dealing in the above articles, would do well to call and examine the above before purchasing elsewhere. sept 15—tf

SILK DYEING.

R. AZAN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and public generally, that she has Removed from No. 66 South Fifth street to No. 132 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, the first house above Spruce, where she continues to carry on the SILK DYEING BUSINESS in all its branches, to wit:—

Cleaning, Dyeing, and Dressing all kinds of Silks, Crape, Lace, Canton Crane, Silk Stockings, Shawls, &c. Also, all kinds of Cotton and Woollen articles, Straw and Leghorn Hats.

She also dyes and dresses Ladies Fancy Feathers, in all colours—Cleans and dresses Merino Shawls, without injuring the colours—Scours Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel.

All of which she will do on moderate terms; and hopes by her exertions and experience to give satisfaction to those who will favour her with their patronage. aug 4—tf

PORTER, ALE AND CIDER.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has on hand, and will continue to have an extensive quantity of the above Liquors of the first quality, which he offers for sale on moderate terms for cash.

Private families, who wish to be supplied with those liquors, would do well to call on

MICHAEL WELSH,

At the south west corner of Walnut and Front street, where their orders will be thankfully received, and executed at the shortest notice.

Merchants and Sea Captains can be supplied with any quantity. oct 13—tf

Moral and Religious.

MISTAKEN VIEWS OF RELIGION.

One cause which impedes the reception of religion, even among the well disposed, is that garment of sadness in which people delight to suppose her dressed; and that life of hard, pining abstinence, which they pretend she enjoins on her disciples.—And it were well if this were only the misrepresentation of her declared enemies; but unhappily, it is the too frequent misconception of her injudicious friends. But such an overcharged picture is not more unamiable than it is unlike; for I will venture to affirm, that Religion, with all her beautiful and becoming sanctity, imposes fewer sacrifices, not only of rational, but of pleasurable enjoyment, than the uncontrolled dominion of any vicious habit.—Her service is not only perfect safety, but entire freedom. She is not so tyrannizing as Passion, so exacting as the World, nor so despotic as Fashion. Let us try the case by a parallel, and examine it, not as affecting our virtue, but pleasures. Does Religion forbid the cheerful enjoyments of life, as rigorously as Avarice forbids them? Does she require such sacrifices of our ease, as Ambition—or such renunciations of our quiet, as Pride? Does Devotion murder sleep, like Dissipation? Does she destroy Health, like Intemperance? Does she annihilate Fortune like Gaming? Does she embitter life like Discord—or abridge it like Duelling? Does Religion impose more vigilance than Suspicion; or half as many mortifications as Vanity? Vice has her martyrs—and the most austere and ascetic (who mistakes the genius of Christianity almost as much as her enemy) never tormented himself with such cruel and causeless severity, as that with which Envy lacerates her unhappy votaries. Worldly honour obliges us to be at the trouble of resenting injuries—but Religion spares us that inconvenience, by commanding us to *forgive* them; and by this injunction, consults our happiness no less than our virtue; for the torment of constantly hating any, must be at least equal to the sin of it. If this estimate be fairly made, then is the balance clearly on the side of Religion, even in the article of pleasure.

Dr. H——, had observed among his hearers a poor man remarkably attentive, and made him some little presents. After a while, he missed his humble auditor, and meeting him, said, "John, how is it that I do not see you in church as usual?"—John, with some hesitation, replied, "I hope you will not be offended, and I will tell you the truth. I went the other day to hear the methodists, and I understand their plain words so much better, that I have attended them ever since." The reverend divine put his hand in his pocket, and gave him a dollar, with words to this effect: "God bless you! and go where you can receive the greatest profit to your soul."

The Ladies' Friend—No. XI.

ROYAL POETRY.

Written by the British Princess Amelia, during her last illness.

Unthinking, idle, wild, and young,
I laugh'd, and talk'd, and danc'd and sung:
And proud of health, of freedom vain,
Dreamt not of sorrow, care, or pain;
Concluded, in those hours of glee,
That all the world was made for me.

But, when the day of trial came,
And sickness shook my trembling frame:
When folly's gay pursuits were o'er,
And I could dance, and sing no more,
It then occurr'd—how sad 'twould be,
Where this world only made for me.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

CORSETS.

Messrs. Editors,

I profess to be a sincere and ardent admirer of

> ———"Woman, whose charm and whose soul
> Are the spell and the light of each path we pursue,"

and am, therefore, disposed to connive at all those failings usually termed "female weaknesses." There is one, however, which cannot be ranked under this class, but which is a fair subject of animadversion. I mean the emulation which exists among our belles, to reduce their waists to the dimensions of those in the dandy caricatures. The effects of this emulation are very perceptible, and will become daily more so; for what can the ladies not accomplish when the beauty of their persons is at stake? In truth, gentlemen, I do not meet a lady in the street, without having reason to picture to myself the agony which corsets must unavoidably occasion to the wearer; and thus you may easily imagine, all the pleasure of my walks is cancelled. Nor can I become interested in a "fair one" at a tea-party, without being constantly in dread that the pressure of her corsets will oblige her to leave the room, and deprive me of an agreeable companion. This is not merely my own experience: it is the painful experience of all the fine-hearted gentlemen with which this humane city abounds. We might suppose, then, that the ladies, out of compassion for us, would not suffer their corsets to be laced so tightly. But, how widely different is the case! We may reason with them concerning the impropriety of torturing themselves for the vain-glory of the world, and concerning the dishonesty of their deceiving us with the appearance of a superior form; when in reality every milk-maid has as good a one.—We may suggest, that, although they condemn the Chinese for their stunted feet, they themselves thwart nature much more in the compression of their chests, &c.—But alas! all will be of no avail. Enveloped in a thick cloud of self-conceit, they cannot recognise their offence.

Since such remonstrances are rejected, I will not presume to offer any remedy, as effectual, in completely arresting the progress of the corset-mania. I do, however, think, that the following translation from a celebrated German work on health will not be entirely disregarded. As the language of medicine is not the language of our parlours, the quotation shall be short. "Corsets, as well as stays, disfigure the form of the body, and instead of making it straight, as has been supposed, they, in the end, make it crooked, and hunch-backed. They alter the internal arrangement of the thorax and lower venter, and prevent free respiration and digestion. They injure the breasts so much, that mothers are frequently unable to nourish their infants; and they frequently give rise to cancers. The consequence of all these effects is *loss of health, if not of life.* It is, therefore, the duty of parents absolutely to forbid their daughters the use of corsets."—This is high authority; and hoping that the ladies will duly appreciate it, I remain their devoted servant

TIRO.

The learned JOHNSON, with all his affected contempt for female society, was by no means ignorant of the empire which [illegible] fairer, and at the same time, a more exquisite compliment was never offered on the altar of beauty:

A solitary philosopher, says he, would imagine ladies born with an exemption from care and sorrow, lulled in perpetual quiet, and feasted with unmingled pleasure; for what can interrupt the contentment of those, upon whom one age has labored after another to confer honor and accumulate immunities; those to whom rudeness is infamy, and insult cowardice; whose eye commands the brave, and whose smiles soften the severe; whom the sailor travels to adorn, the soldier bleeds to defend, and the poet wears out his life to celebrate; who claim tribute from every art and science, and for whom all who approach endeavour to multiply delights without requiring any return but willingness to be pleased.

FEMALE FORTITUDE.

From Carr's Stranger in France.

One evening, a short period before the family left France, a party of those murderers, who were sent for by Robespierre, from the frontiers which divide France from Italy, and who were by that arch-fiend employed in all the butcheries and massacres of Paris, entered the peaceful village of la Reine, in search of Monsieur O——. His lady saw them advancing, and anticipating their errand, had just time to give her husband intelligence of their approach, who left his chateau by a back door, and secreted himself in the house of a neighbour. Madame O——, with perfect composure, went out to meet them, and received them in the most gracious manner. They sternly demanded Monsieur O——: she informed them that he had left the country, and after engaging them in conversation, she conducted them to her drawing room, and regaled them with her best wines, and made her servants attend upon them with unusual deference and ceremony. Their appearance was altogether horrible; they wore leather aprons, which were sprinkled all over with blood: they had large horse pistols in their belts, and a dirk and sabre by their side. Their looks were full of ferocity, and they spoke a harsh, dissonant *Patois* language. Over their cups they talked about the bloody business of that day's occupation, in the course of which they drew out their dirks, and wiped from their handles clots of blood and hair. Madame O—— sat with them, undismayed at their frightful deportment. After drinking several bottles of Champaign and Burgundy, these savages began to grow good-humoured; and seemed to be completely fascinated by the amiable, unembarrassed, and hospitable behaviour of their fair landlady. After carousing till midnight, they pressed her to retire, observing, that they had been received so handsomely, that they were convinced Monsieur O—— had been misrepresented, and was no enemy to the GOOD CAUSE; they added, that they found the wines excellent, and, after drinking two or three bottles more, they would leave the house, without causing her any reason to regret their admission.

Madame O——, with all the appearance of perfect tranquillity and confidence in their promises, wished her unwelcome visiters a good night, and, after visiting her children in their rooms, she threw herself upon her bed with a loaded pistol in each hand, and, overwhelmed with suppressed agony and agitation, she soundly slept till she was called by her servants, two hours after these wretches had left the house.

About the same period two of the children of Monsieur O—— were in Paris at school. A rumour had reached him, that the teachers in the seminary in which they were placed had offended the government, and were likely to be butchered, and that the carnage which was expected to take place might, in its undistinguishing fury, extend to the pupils. Immediately upon receiving this intelligence, Monsieur O— ordered his carriage for the purpose of proceeding to town. Madame O—— implored of him to permit her to accompany him. In vain did he beseech her to remain at home. The picture of danger which he painted only rendered her more determined. She mounted the carriage, and seated herself by the side of her husband. When they reached Paris, they were stopped in the middle of the street S. Horie, by the massacre of a large number of prisoners, who had just been taken out of a church which had been converted into a prison. Their ears were pierced with screams. Many of the miserable victims were cut down clinging to the windows of their carriage. During the dreadful delays which they suffered in passing through this street, Madame O—— discovered no sensations of alarm, but stedfastly fixed her eyes upon the back of the coach box, to avoid as much as possible observing the butcheries which were perpetrating on each side of her.

Had she been observed to close her eyes or sit back in the carriage, she would have excited a suspicion which, no doubt, would have proved fatal to her. At length she reached the school which contained her children, where she found the rumour which they had received was without foun- [illegible] carriage, and, during their gloomy return through Paris, betrayed no emotion; but as soon as they passed the barrier, and were once more in safety upon the road to their peaceful chateau, the exulting mother, in an agony of joy, pressed her children to her bosom, and in a state of mind wrought up to frenzy, arrived at her own house in convulsions of ghastly laughter.

Monsieur O—— (from whom Mr. Carr received these relations, at the chateau of the former) never spoke of this charming woman without exhibiting the strongest emotions of regard. He said, that in sickness she suffered no one to attend upon him but herself; that in all his afflictions, she had supported him, and that she mitigated the deep melancholy which the sufferings of his country and his own privations had fixed upon him, by the well-timed sallies of her elegant fancy, or by the charms of her various accomplishments.

I found myself (adds Mr. Carr, with a compliment that seems very justly due) a gainer in the article of delight by leaving the gayest metropolis that Europe can present to a traveller, for the sake of visiting such a family.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

THE PEDLAR—No. 3.

Beards the delight of Ancient Beauties.

When the fair were accustomed to behold their lovers with beards, the sight of a shaved chin excited sentiments of horror and aversion, as much, indeed, as, in this effeminate age, would a gallant whose "hairy excrement" should

> "Stream, like a meteor to the troubled air"

To obey the injunctions of his bishops, Louis the Seventh of France cropped his hair and shaved his beard. Eleanor of Aquitaine, his consort, found him, with this uncommon appearance, very ridiculous and very contemptible. She revenged herself by becoming something more than a coquette. The king obtained a divorce. She then married the count of Anjou, who shortly after ascended the English throne. She gave him for her marriage dower the rich province of Poitou and Guienne; and this was the origin of those wars which for three hundred years ravaged France, and which cost the French nation three millions of men; all which probably had never taken place if Louis the Seventh had not been so rash as to crop his hair and shave his beard, by which he became so disgustful in the eyes of his fair Eleanor.

LACONIC.—This word is derived from *Lacones*, the Spartans, who inhabited the province of Laconia, in Peloponnesus, and were remarkable for using few words; the following anecdote from Rollin will exemplify this.—"The Lacedæmonians sometimes answered the most important despatches by a single monosyllable. Philip king of Macedon, having written to them, "If I enter your country I will put all to fire and sword," they replied, "If." The celebrated answer of Leonides, before the battle of Thermopilæ, was also truly laconic. Xerxes, having commanded him to lay down his arms, he replied in these words:—"Come and take them."

MUSIC.—Pythagoras invented music. It is said he fortuitously discerned the true proportion of notes from the noise of hammers on an artist's anvil.

The Pedlar begs leave to introduce the following elegant production of Madame Guion. It is extracted from a collection of her poems, translated from the French by Cowper. Many of your readers may have seen it; but it cannot be read too often.

THE SWALLOW.

I am fond of the swallow—I learn by her flight,
  Had I skill to improve it, a lesson of love;
How seldom on earth do we see her alight!
  She dwells in the skies, she is ever above.

It is on the wing that she takes her repose,
  Suspended and poized in the regions of air;
'Tis not in our fields that her sustenance grows,
  It is winged like herself, 'tis ethereal fare.

She comes in the Spring, all the Summer she stays,
  And dreading the cold, still she follows the sun:
So true to our Love, we should covet his rays,
  And the place where he shines not immediately shun.

'Tis rarely, if ever, she settles below,
  And only when building a nest for her young,
Were it not for her brood, she would never bestow
  A thought upon any thing filthy as dung.

Our light should be Love, and our nourishment prayer;
  It is dangerous food that we find upon earth;
The fruit of this world is beset with a snare;
  In itself it is hurtful, as vile in its birth.

Let us leave it ourselves ('tis a mortal abode)
  To bask every moment in infinite love;
Let us fly the dark winter, and follow the road
  That leads to the day-spring appearing above.

THE SLEEP OF THE LEAVES.

From Sir Humphrey Davy.

What Linnæus has called the sleep of the leaves, appears to depend wholly upon the defect of the action of light and heat, and the excess of the operation of moisture. [illegible] had never been scientifically observed, till the attention of the botanist of Upsal was fortunately directed to it. He was examining particularly a species of lotus, in which four flowers had appeared during the day, and he missed two in the evening. By accurate inspection he soon discovered that those two were hidden by the leaves which had closed around them. Such a circumstance could not be lost upon so acute an observer. He immediately took a lantern, went into his garden, and witnessed a series of curious facts before unknown. All the simple leaves of the plants he examined had an arrangement totally different from their arrangement in the day; and the greater number of them were seen closed or folded together.

The sleep of leaves is, in some cases, capable of being produced artificially. Decandolle made this experiment on the sensitive plant. By confining it in a dark place in the day time, the leaves soon closed; but on illuminating the chamber with many lamps, they again expanded; so sensible were they to the effects of light and radiant heat.

The cause of the preservation of the leaves of evergreens through the winter is not accurately known. From the experiments of Hales it appears that the force of the sap is much less in plants of this species, and probably there is a certain degree of circulation throughout the winter; their juices are less watery than those of other plants, and probably less liable to be congealed by cold, and they are defended by stronger coatings from the action of the elements.

The production of the other parts of the plant takes place at the time the leaves are most vigorously performing their functions. If the leaves are stripped off from a tree in spring, it uniformly dies, and when many of the leaves of forest trees are injured by blasts, the trees always become stag-headed and unhealthy.

The leaves are necessary for the existence of the individual tree; the flowers for the continuance of the species. Of all the parts of plants, they are the most refined, the most beautiful in their structure, and appear as the master-work of Nature in the vegetable kingdom. The elegance of their tints, the variety of their forms, the delicacy of their organization, and the adaptation of their parts, are all calculated to awaken our curiosity, and excite our admiration.

MATHEMATICAL QUESTION.

There is a lot of land containing one acre, lying in the form of a right angled triangle, the base 32 rods, and perpendicular 10 rods. The length of a partition line is required, which running parallel with the perpendicular will divide the lot into two equal parts. The theory or method of process is also required.

IRON CHEST.

ANY person having one to dispose of, may hear of a purchaser by leaving a note, directed to S. at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, stating price, size, &c. oct 6—tf

LEATHER STORE.

ABRAHAM WINNEMORE, at No. 55 PINE STREET, Philadelphia, has constantly on hand, an assortment of LEATHER, which he can dispose of as low, for cash or approved notes, as can be obtained in the city.
oct 20—5m

THE ACADEMY,

at the corner of Fourth and Spruce streets,

FOR the instruction of Young Persons in MUSIC, DANCING, and the FRENCH LANGUAGE, has just re-opened for the Season.

Dancing.—Ladies receive instruction from 12 o'clock until 2—Misses in the afternoon—Gentlemen in the evening. The Practisings are on Fridays. By a peculiar method of instruction, acquired by long experience in teaching, the Advertiser flatters himself to enable his pupils to Dance at Balls and Assemblies, with propriety, in 25 Lessons.

French.—Gentlemen desirous of becoming acquainted with that useful and most universal Language, have now a sure opportunity, by joining the class now forming, of acquiring a competent knowledge thereof before the ensuing Spring.

Music.—Young Gentlemen wishing to be instructed on the Violin, will receive their Lessons at hours convenient to themselves.

Private Lessons, in any of the above branches, may be received in the day or evening, either at the School Room, or at the dwellings of applicants.

For terms, &c. apply at the above place, to IGNACE FRAISIER, Ancient Professor of Dancing, of the French Language, Sworn Interpreter, Translator, &c. oct 20—3t

EVENING TUITION.

A SELECT number of twenty young Men, and no more, who appreciate the value of time, and wish to improve it to advantage, will be taught the different branches of Mathematics, including Arithmetic, together with English Grammar, if required, back of No. 12 BREAD STREET, at the room formerly occupied by Mr. Trond, and latterly by Mr. Graham—to commence about the first of October. For terms, or admission, apply at the School room, or at No. 23 South 4th street.

PASCHAL COGGINS.

Day School continued—the number of Scholars will be limited to 30, and the strictest attention will be paid to the different branches taught, and to the various dispositions of pupils.
sept 22—6t

JOHN M'CLOUD,

46 MARKET STREET,

KEEPS constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of Ready made HATS, which he will sell at very reduced prices. Customers supplied at a short notice, on reasonable terms.
aug 4—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for sale, at his Manufactory, No. 56 CARTERS ALLEY, a few doors from Third street, directly opposite Girard's Bank, an extensive supply of BOOTS and SHOES, of various kinds and qualities. Also, a handsome assortment of EASTERN SHOES, just received.

Joseph Coggins.

aug 4—tf

MERCHANTS

AND OTHERS,

CAN be supplied in any and Parasols, at the shortest notice—and Merchants' Silks made up in like manner, on accommodating terms, by

HENRY GARNER,

At his Umbrella and Parasol Manufactory, No. 102, North Third street.

☞ *Umbrellas repaired.* aug 18—tf

FRUIT TREES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having purchased that old established Nursery formerly the property of Samuel Coles, deceased, in addition to his former establishment, will be enabled to furnish his customers with a large and general assortment of APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, PEACH, CHERRY and APRICOT TREES.

Catalogues may be had by applying to the Subscriber, or can be sent to Market street Ferry, upper side, if required, any day except Sunday.

JOSEPH FRENCH, Jun.

Moorestown, (N.J.) Oct. 20, 1821—6m

ALEXANDER PARKER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has for sale at the Moyamensing BOTANIC GARDEN, Prime street (Love lane) near 11th street, a general assortment of the first quality Garden and Flower Seeds. Also, a large collection of Green House and Hardy Plants, Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, with a fine selection of Bulbous Roots. Persons making early application may be supplied with an extensive variety. Orders punctually attended to.
sept 1—tf

QUILL MANUFACTORY.

J. B. KREYMBORG,

NO. 41 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia, has on hand and offers for sale, all kinds of Clarified Yellow and White Manufactured QUILLS, from $2 50 to $25 the thousand.
aug 4—tf

Pennsylvania State Lottery,

G. W. WAITE, Manager.

Second Class.—Highest Prize:

15,000 DOLLARS.

SCHEME:

1	Prize of	$15,000	is	$15,000
1		8,000		8,000
1		5,000		5,000
3		2,000		6,000
5		1,000		5,000
10		500		5,000
14		100		1,400
5000		6		30,000
5,035 Prizes.				$75,400

10,045 Blanks. 15,080 Tickets, at $5.

Prizes subject to fifteen per cent. deduction, and payable 60 days after the completion of the drawing—prizes only to be drawn.

Prizes to be floating as follows:

1 of $2,000 after 1,200 numbers are drawn.
1 of 2,000 do. 1,600 do. do.
1 of 2,000 do. 1,900 do. do.
1 of 5,000 do. 2,200 do. do.
1 of 8,000 do. 3,000 do. do.
1 of 15,000 do. 4,000 do. do.

All other prizes floating—15 days drawing.

Tickets and Shares, in the various Lotteries, for Sale at

GOODWIN'S

Fortunate Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 77 N. E. corner of Walnut and Third streets.

Prizes to the amount of $50,000 have been sold and paid at this office within three months.
aug 4—tf

SAMUEL WITHINGTON,

MANUFACTURER of Fillagree Work and Jewellery, *No. 119 Chesnut street,* has on hand, a large assortment of JEWELLERY and WATCHES, which will be disposed of at reduced prices. Also, a variety of HAIR WORK, such as, Bands, Braids, Frezetts, Nets, Half Nets, &c.
N. B. Orders executed at the shortest notice.
aug 11—6m*

HARDWARE.

BENJAMIN HORNOR, having recommenced the Hardware business at the old stand, No. 47 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia, respectfully invites a continuance of the custom of the former friends of the establishment, and offers, on very low terms, for cash or acceptances, a good assortment of CUTLERY and HARDWARE.
sept 29—tf

FANCY CHAIRS.

THE Subscribers have on hand, a large assortment of FANCY CHAIRS, made of the best materials, which they will sell low for Cash, at No. 50 CHESNUT STREET, Philadelphia.

George C. Lentner,
John Patterson.

aug 4—tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has on hand at his Manufactory, No. 76 *Lombard street,* a large assortment of BASS SIDE DRUMS, TAMBOURINES, &c. which he will dispose of on the most moderate terms.

Thomas Young.

aug 4—tf

LETURNO & DURFF,

WHITE and BLACK SMITHS, No. 75 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, keep constantly for sale, a general assortment of *STOVES* of modern patterns, and finished in the best manner
aug 4—tf

WALDREN BEACH,

86 LOMBARD STREET,

MANUFACTURES and has for Sale, in Wholesale quantities, the following articles:—Cake, Canister and Roll Blacking—Windsor Soap, and Wash Balls—Pomatum, Ink Powder, Glass Paper, &c. &c.

N. B. The Manufacturer will sell in Wholesale quantities only, to Stores, and those wishing to Retail. aug 4—tf

John and James B. Wood,

42 SPRUCE, between Front and Second streets,

CONTINUE to manufacture the Old Dutch and the New Patent FANS. Also, Cutting Boxes of different sorts and sizes, with Farming utensils in general, manufactured wholesale and retail.

They keep, as usual, a constant supply of each on hand, which are offered for sale at very moderate prices. aug 4—tf

CHARLES M'ARTHUR,

SILK, WOOLLEN and COTTON DYER, &c.

CONTINUES at the old established stand, No. 31 UNION STREET—where all orders in his line will be punctually attended to.

☞ Cloth, Silk Dresses and Shawls, &c. dyed to any shade or pattern, at a short notice, and at very moderate prices. aug 4—tf

JEHU WARD,

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, No. 42 *Market street,* between Front and Second, south side, has for sale, an assortment of warranted Watches, together with Chains, Seals and Keys, of various descriptions. Also, Silver, Table and Tea Spoons. Watches, &c. repaired on the most reasonable terms, and warranted to perform. aug 18—tf

A. ATKINSON,

BEGS leave to inform the public, and his customers in particular, that he has REMOVED his *Saddle, Bridle, Harness, Trunk and Collar Manufactory,* from No. 1 south Third street to No. 5 NORTH FIFTH STREET, Philadelphia.

N. B. Gentlemen wishing to procure articles in the above line, agreeable to their own taste, may rest assured of having their orders executed in the neatest manner, on the most reasonable terms.
aug 4—tf

SAMUEL MASON, jun.

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER, No. 167 Chesnut street, one door below Fifth, has for sale, an assortment of warranted PATENT LEVER, REPEATING and PLAIN WATCHES.

Also, Gold, Gilt and Steel Chains, Seals & Keys.

☞ *Clocks and Watches carefully repaired.*

aug 4—tf

EDWIN HEDDERLY,

CHURCH BELL FOUNDER & HOUSE BELL HANGER, *No. 134 South Fifth street,* Philadelphia, Casts and Hangs Church, Turret, Ship and House Bells of any size or weight. Also, Mill and Screw Boxes, according to pattern.

N. B. Fan Sashes and Brackets made, and all kinds of Brass and Iron Furniture neatly repaired.
aug 25—tf

Money to Loan on Mortgage.

SEVERAL Sums of different amounts, from one thousand to fifty thousand Dollars, to Loan on approved security in the City or County of Philadelphia. APPLY TO

Isaac Elliott,

aug 4—tf No. 82 Chesnut street.

DEPOSIT

And General Intelligence Office.

NO. 50, SOUTH STREET, where Merchandise, Watches, Plate, Jewels, Furniture, and articles of every description will be received ON DEPOSIT, Notes Discounted, Families wishing persons to serve them, and persons desirous of suitable situations, are invited to call at this Office.
oct. 13—tf.

MAHOGANY.

JOHN JAMES, jun. Cabinet, Chair and Venitian Blind Maker, *No. 28 North Fifth street,* a few doors above the sign of the White Horse, and next door to the sign of the Lamb, has for sale, MAHOGANY in Plank, Boards and Veneers. Also, COPAL, JAPAN and SPIRIT VARNISH, and GLUE.

N. B. Orders promptly executed on reasonable terms. 8 mo 11—tf

Wholesale and Retail Brewery.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that they can be supplied with FRESH BEER and ALE, at the following prices, viz. from five gallons and upwards, at the rate of 18¾ cents per gallon—Table Beer at 6¼ cents per gallon, Yeast, &c.

WM. STEVENS,

No. 64, corner of Gray's alley and Front street.
sept 15—tf

J. MILES,

AT his fashionable Manufactory, No. 25 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, keeps constantly on hand, a large assortment of BOOTS, which he can dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

Customers supplied in a neat fashionable manner, at the shortest notice. aug 4—tf

Foreign Intelligence.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, November 1.

The arrival yesterday of the fast sailing ship Orion, Capt. Davis, with news from Liverpool, five days later than before received, naturally produced a considerable bustle in the mercantile community.

Much stress has been laid upon the circumstance of the non-receipt of newspapers and but few letters by the Orion: but this, we presume, is owing to her having sailed in company with the ship Magnet, a regular Liverpool trader, and the preference being given to her on this account, over a transient vessel, for the transmission of letters and packages. But our readers, after reading the following extracts of letters, will form their own opinions as to the prospects of an opening for the bread-stuffs of the United States—an event that would give an activity to our trade of the most desirable character.

A postscript of the 20th of Sept. to a price current of the 15th. states that the sales of cotton from the 14th to the 19th inst. amounted to 5651 bags at the prices before quoted, and the demand good.

We are indebted to the owner of the Orion for the following extract of a letter of the 20th of September:

"*Liverpool, Sept. 20.*—The weather yesterday and the day before being dry, it staggered the faith of the corn folks a good deal; besides, the price has fallen in London. But this day we have a good deal of rain, and the weather looks by no means settled; so that if this reaches you in good time, before the accounts by the Hercules, &c. you need not hesitate to buy flour freely, up to six dollars—price 17 to 20s.—other produce same as our last quotations of 15th.—Demand for cotton very fair and price steady."

The London Observer does not contain a single article either respecting the affairs of Russia or Turkey, or the state of the markets. The Liverpool papers sufficiently bear us out in the opinion, which we stood alone in this city in advancing, that the harvest in Europe did not justify the rise in the price of grain which has taken place in this country, and which appeared to us the work of speculation. The crops in the northern parts of England may have been partially injured by wet weather; but in the south and west, we are justified in believing, that the ground was cleared before the rain had commenced. It is not long since we were told in the London Courier, that grain of every description had fallen thirty per cent. in consequence of the favourable prospect of an abundant harvest; and we have as yet seen nothing, on which we can rely with any certainty, to warrant the belief that it has much more than recovered the price it brought previous to the fall. All accounts from the continent of Europe represent the harvest to have been most plentiful. Even were it otherwise, and that the failure had been serious in England, its ports must be opened before this country could derive any advantage from it; and this is an event which is not likely to happen soon, owing to the powerful landed interest, who will strenuously oppose every measure calculated to create a competition with foreign products.

The new dey of Algiers appears to have given great offence to his soldiers, in consequence of not deigning to visit them in the fortresses since his elevation to the supreme authority. Having taken a walk to the lower town, to view some new fortifications erecting towards the sea side, the soldiers in the barracks, on learning the circumstance, were in great commotion; which induced the dey speedily to retreat, otherwise, it is supposed he would have lost his head, the soldiers, as is said, being extremely angry "because they cannot kill the dey, and are consequently deprived of the advantages which the Turks usually gain on the change of the dey."

The king of England arrived in London on the evening of the 15th of September. One of his first acts on his return, was to sanction the deposition of Sir Robert Baker, the respectable Bow-street magistrate, for the active part he took in preventing the shedding of blood in the metropolis, at the funeral procession of the queen. Another officer, more subservient to the views of despotism was immediately appointed to fill Sir Robert's place.

A prosecution for libel against the deceased queen had terminated in a verdict of guilty, notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts to shield the defendant from the consequences of his turpidity.—He is a reverend clergyman of the name of Blacow Clerk!

The court of common council of London are to give a public entertainment in honour of the coronation, to which the king is to be invited. Thanks were voted by the common council to Mr. sheriff Waithman, for the effectual means adopted by him to preserve the public peace on the day of the interment of Francis and Honey, the two men murdered by the military at the procession of the queen's funeral.

MAMMOTH.—A mammoth, in a state of perfect preservation, was lately found near Yakoutska, on the borders of the Frozen Ocean. Part of the flesh, the tusks, ears, and tail had been cut off by the natives; but the skeleton has been carried to Petersburgh, a distance of 6,875 miles. The head weighs 460 pounds; the horns are nine feet and a half long, and weigh 400 pounds. The height of the back is ten and a half feet, and the length sixteen and a half feet; the bristles of the back were of a reddish colour, and many of them measured two feet four inches.

ROSENWALD.

The celebrated pantomime of RAYMOND and AGNES, which, from its abundance of incident, has kept the stage for a succession of years, has been recently transformed into a melo-drama, under the title of the *Forest of Rosenwald*, or the *Travellers Benighted.* It has been exhibited to numerous and crowded houses in London, and more lately in the several cities of the United States, with very universal applause. Notwithstanding it is so extensively replete with event, what is rather extraordinary, and proves the dexterity of the dramatist, is, that there are no redundancies; but, on the contrary, the action of the piece is conducted with the strictest uniformity; and the signification of the plot carries itself directly to the understanding of the spectator. By the advertisements we have seen from New-York, it is perceptible that all the talent of that extensive company has been put in requisition to develop the beauties of this interesting and ingenious combination of play and spectacle. At the Prune-street Theatre it has been represented in the course of the preceding week, under the superintendance of Mr. Williams, the most indefatigable dramatic caterer we know of. *Roberto,* the desperado, was personated by that gentleman in his usual style of excellence, and *Raymond* had a very faithful representative in Mr. Porter. We shall take leave to speak more unlimitedly of this young gentleman's merits upon a future occasion. The character of *Claude* was sustained by Mr. Page, a gentleman whose accession to this theatre is of recent date. He is a remarkable fine figure, and possesses a countenance and contour of feature which comprise the constitution of what is called beauty. The female part of the *dramatis personæ* was principally supplied by Mrs. Williams in *Marguerette,* Mrs. Monier in the the *bleeding nun,* and that interesting young actress, Miss K. Durang in *Agnes.*

Several other new pieces are announced to be in a state of readiness at this theatre. It seems that neither trouble, industry, nor expense are withheld from the promotion of the public gratification, and that the most insatiate curiosity is administered to by the managers. Intricate melo-dramas, difficult operas, and the best constructed plays are performed with as much perfection as at any other theatre, at a price of admission adapted to the state of the times, and correspondent with what *ought* to be the general expense of public amusement.

We observe that the celebrated Master SMITH, who has been making a tour of the eastern and southern states, and of whom the New-York critics have written so much, is engaged for a few nights. He made his first appearance last evening in *Richard the Third.* This child is only ten years of age, and possesses almost incredible powers.

IRELAND.

We have been permitted (says the Baltimore Federal Gazette) to make the following extract from a letter dated Dublin, August 29, received by a gentleman in Baltimore, and from a highly respectable quarter. Though it does not contain a positive assurance of an intention of the government to emancipate the catholics, yet the toast of his excellency the lord lieutenant is significant, and has, it is to be supposed, more under it than at first meets the ear. At all events, we are certain that such a toast as "The Catholics of Ireland," has not been given by the representative of his majesty for the last one hundred and thirty years.

> "Yesterday the earl of Fingal was invested a knight of St. Patrick, by the king himself!—Does not this speak volumes? His majesty gave a most magnificent dinner yesterday, after the installation. When he retired the lord lieutenant drank his health and a speedy return to Ireland; and, as his second toast, his excellency gave "*Lord Fingal and the Roman Catholics!*" What do you think of this? You will say it is something new. Does it not mean more than the words import? It is calculated that not less than three hundred thousand people presented themselves at Slane, the seat of the marquis Conyngham, during the short visit of his majesty to that charming place.—All this would be enough to turn the brain of a weaker man."

A Buffalo paper of October 23, mentions that Kelaukah, the Chippewa Indian who murdered Dr. Madison last summer, near the Manitowack river, on the west side of Lake Michigan, was brought to trial last week, before the Supreme Court held at Detroit, found guilty, and sentenced to be hung on the 27th December. The counsel assigned for the prisoner interposed a plea to the jurisdiction of the court, contending that the tribe of which the prisoner was a member was an independent nation, and as such had exclusive jurisdiction of all offences committed within the limits of its territory, and also urged that the government of the United States had at all times recognised these Indians as distinct communities, independent of the United States, competent to form alliances, declare war, make peace, and do all other acts incidental to a sovereign people.—The plea, however, was overruled by the court as insufficient. Kewabiskim, a Menomine Indian, has also been tried at Greenbay, for the murder of Charles Ulrick, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the same day.

RYE COFFEE *vs.* BILIOUS FEVER.

About two years ago, at the time of the greatest pressure for the want of money in the country, the attention of the public was drawn to the consideration and the adoption of some economical mode of living—and, among other things, the use of rye as a substitute for coffee was recommended, and some well written essays appeared in the newspapers on the subject. The plan has been pretty generally adopted by all classes of society; and I have observed that since that period, fevers have prevailed in all parts of the country to a much greater extent than formerly. May it not be attributed to the use of rye in that mode? I admit that rye is a wholesome food, if used in a proper manner. The nutritive qualities of rye, as well as of all other grain, consists, in my opinion, in the oil it contains; but in preparing it as a substitute for coffee, that is by toasting or burning it, the oil must escape, and thereby its nutritive property is lost. I have been led to these remarks from the circumstance, that after having drunk rye coffee, though palatable to the taste, instead of experiencing those exhilarating effects produced by real coffee, I have experienced nausea at the stomach—*Parcenery.*

A letter received at Baltimore from St. Bartholomews, in noticing the capture of the piratical vessel, formerly the United States' brig Prometheus, lately taken at the Five Islands, says, "From confessions of the crew, and papers found among the effects of one of the officers who died here a few days ago, this vessel has committed depredations to a considerable extent on various nations, but especially on the Americans, in the list of which are two belonging to New-York.—one of the captured vessels was carried to Crab Island, and three sloop loads of her cargo taken out and sent to St. Thomas. What became of the remainder and the vessel afterwards is not known. The other, they say, they only robbed. The captain, however, was kept three days a prisoner in the fore-peake of the pirate, and it is not known what became of him. Some of this plunder was found on board when taken possession of.

This piratical vessel was, as heretofore stated, a Guineaman, formerly out of the Havana, captured some five or six months since, by the privateer brig Bolivar, Capt. Wilson, and brought into Five Islands, where the slaves were disposed of. She then came into this harbour and fitted out, from whence she sailed and committed all the atrocities herein stated.

Detroit, October 19.

On Tuesday night last, the following tragical occurrence took place, a short distance above this city. Five or six Indians, (Chippewas, we believe,) were sitting by their fire, when one demanded a drink of whiskey from another, who held a bottle between his knees—he was refused, and immediately drew his knife and killed his comrade, who had denied him, by stabbing him in his neck. The father of the murdered Indian, on seeing the fate of his son, sprang upon the murderer, seized him by the throat, bore him to the ground, and gave him several stabs with a short knife. Thinking he had killed him, he went to see his son, but no sooner had he quit the murderer, than he sprung upon his feet and fled. He has not been seen since, and it is supposed that he died of his wounds in the forest where he has hid himself.

THE DYING PENITENT.

A most wonderful confession by a dying man, is said to have been lately made, by which facts have been unfolded that had long been hidden in mystery.

A barn was destroyed by fire a few years ago, near West-Chester, (Penn.) and no traces left whereby the conflagrator could be discovered. The dying penitent confessed that he had robbed and murdered a man, and placing the corpse in the barn, had set it on fire, to conceal his crime.—He had an accomplice, who is still living, and justice, though slow of foot, will surely overtake him.

At Cincinnati, (Ohio) a very pleasing spectacle took place on Sunday morning, the 13th ult. About six hundred children, generally from six to twelve years of age, the pupils of the several Sunday schools established there, attended by their teachers, assembled in the First Presbyterian Church, where a very animated and appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. Martin Ruter, of the Methodist Episcopal church, to a crowded and attentive audience, from 2d Tim. iii. 14, 15. After divine service a handsome collection was made for the benefit of the Sunday School societies. The good order observed on this occasion, by so large a number of children, reflected the highest honor on the teachers, as well as their pupils.

A youth named Charles Jones has been found guilty of murder in the second degree, by the superior court at Petersburg, Virginia, as one of the persons concerned in the murder of William Royster. His punishment is eighteen years confinement in the penitentiary. John Davis was arraigned as a participator in the same crime, but a jury could not be obtained in consequence of the numerous challenges of the prisoner.

The Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, November 3, 1821.

MARRIED, on Saturday evening last, the 27th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, Mr. JOHN AITKEN, jun. to Miss HARRIET, daughter of the late Mr. Jacob Schreiner, all of this city.

MARRIED, on Tuesday evening last, at Mantua, by the Rev. Mr. Peckworth, Dr. JOHN R. PECKWORTH, to Miss MARTHA, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Dobbins, of this city.

MARRIED, on Wednesday evening last, the 31st ultimo, by the Reverend Brogan Hoff, Mr. BENJAMIN CRAWFORD, to Miss ANN, daughter of the late Samuel Wayne, Esq.—all of this city.

MARRIED, on Thursday evening, the 1st inst. by the Reverend Dr. Wilson, Mr. ALEXANDER TURNBULL, Jr. to Miss MARY HUBBER, both of this city.

MAIL.—Nothing has transpired since our last that may lead to a detection of the mail robber. Indeed, the circumstances connected with this daring exploit, render it very probable that a length of time may elapse ere the culprit is brought to account. But, sooner or later, we doubt not that the strong arm of justice will triumph over the weak assault of this infatuated depredator, and leave our records unsullied by the reproach that, in the broad face of day, at this period of personal security, and civilized jurisprudence, such an offence should be acted with impunity.

The mail wagon, between this city and Baltimore, will, in future, be well guarded at night. We feel much pleased in announcing this fact, as it will tend to infuse fresh confidence to those who correspond in these two great commercial cities.

Our Grain Market, with the exception of Wheat and Flour, continues much the same as last week; the prices are—

Flour—$7 per barrel.
Wheat—$1,20 to 1,25 per bushel.
Corn—63 a 65 cents.
Rye—65 cents.
Shorts—20 cents.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, one of the most respectable of the London papers, and one which has always given great attention to the agricultural concerns of England, contains a long article on the effect of the weather on the crops. It is therein stated that most of the harvest was housed before the heavy rains commenced. After collating various and private accounts up to the 7th of September, the editor comes to the *conclusion*, *"that the* rise in the market should be attributed to any other cause, than that of a real and sincere apprehension of a scarce and injured crop."

A letter from Bordeaux, states, that the crops of grain throughout France have been very abundant. Rice was in no demand, and the price of tobaccos depended entirely on the will of the government.

GENERAL JACKSON.

The Floridian of the 8th ult. states that Gov. Jackson would depart from Pensacola, in a few days thereafter, for his seat in Tennessee; and it may be probable that the purpose of the Governor is to resign his office, as it is mentioned in the same paper, that his return to Florida need not be looked for, unless circumstances should render it necessary.

The City of Pensacola gave him a public dinner previous to his departure. In the evening a splendid ball took place, which was given as a memento of respect to the family, by the ladies of Pensacola.

The Floridian contains a long address from Gov. Jackson, in justification of his late measures. He has nominated J. W. D. Worthington, Esq. Secretary of State, to act as Governor of East Florida, and Colonel George Walton, as Governor of West Florida, during his absence.

The celebrated painting of the *Dinner Party*, executed by Col. Sargeant, of Boston, a pupil of the inimitable West, and which has received the admiration of all who have seen it, is now exhibiting at Morgan's, in Chesnut street, near the Post-office.

Mr. Lewis, assisted by his five children, (the eldest 11, and the youngest only three of age,) proposes giving an extraordinary Concert, on Monday evening next. To the lovers of music, an opportunity is here offered of gratifying their taste and awarding the meed due to deserving merit.

Pickpocket.—A man was detected on Tuesday afternoon, in this city, picking a countryman's pocket. He was secured by the bystanders, but made some desperate efforts to liberate himself. When in the custody of two constables, he drew a large knife, and would have escaped, but for the interference of a third constable, who struck him across the arm.

NEW-JERSEY.

The legislature have re-elected Isaac H. Williamson, Governor of the state, without opposition. On Thursday week, the house of Assembly decided not to have an adjourned sitting. The bill requiring the governor to reside in Trenton was also rejected. A number of petitions have been presented from different parts of the state, praying for a reduction of the rate of interest. A resolution was submitted for the appointment of a committee to enquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt.

Jesse Upson, is re-elected President of the Council, (Senate,) and Daniel Coleman, Secretary. In the other House, David Thompson, jun. was re-elected Speaker, and William L. Pratt, clerk, all without opposition.

We understand, that the council of the state, on Wednesday last, were to decide on the case of John Gooby, a black, who, it will be recollected, was convicted of murder, and sentenced to be hanged, but was reprieved by the governor on the day appointed for his execution. A strong interest has been excited in his behalf, on the ground of insanity.

The Methodist Meeting House at Antuxet, Cumberland county, was burnt to the ground on Monday night, the 22d ult. It is said to have been the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been in or near the house for several days.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

In the account of the late agricultural fair near New-York, we find it stated that the gipsey hat, or bonnet, manufactured by the Misses Hedges, of Suffolk county, which obtained the first premium, was purchased by Gen. Borgardus, for *one hundred and five dollars*, and presented by him at the request of several gentlemen, to Mrs. Clinton, the consort of the chief magistrate. The bonnet made by Miss Harrison, of Dutchess county, sold to Mr. Thomas Gibbons, for $80.

There have been large quantities of American cloths sold in Boston within one month—those of approved quality and color are much sought for.

It is stated that the examination of the midshipmen at New-York, for promotion, terminated on Saturday last, and that, out of 59, sixty-three passed.

It is contemplated by the officers of the United States' navy, on this station, to erect a suitable monument over the remains of the venerable Com. Murray.

In this age of discoveries, we are told, that a Silver Mine has lately been found at Wilton, in Saratoga county, (N. Y.)

Fire.—The tavern of Mr. Anderson, in Candia, N. H. with the stables and out buildings, were totally destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Twenty-four horses lost their lives. The family narrowly escaped.

Snow.—The Hallowell (Me.) Advocate of Saturday says, "It commenced snowing in this town yesterday morning at seven o'clock, and at one, seven inches of snow had fallen."

Singular.—A gentleman purchased in the Centre Market, New-York, a rock-fish weighing about fourteen pounds.—On opening it an entire fish of its own species was found, weighing two pounds.

William Wilson, Esq. treasurer of the United Foreign Missionary Society, acknowledges the receipt of $717 50, during the months of August and September last.

John Gillman and William Reid, the fellows who committed the horrid murder on the family of the Coatses, in Caroline county, Virginia, have been tried and convicted in the superior court for that county, and were sentenced to be hung on the 6th of December next.

Captain Thomas Baldwin, of New-Providence, N. J. was thrown from his wagon last Saturday, while descending a hill. One of the wheels passed over him, and he expired in a few minutes.

FROM PERNAMBUCO.

Extract of a letter, dated September 22.

"The Patriots and Royalists have had an engagement this morning, close to the Olinda. The former had 20 killed, wounded, and made prisoners. The latter four killed. Almost every person in the town is under arms. Some very large ships hove in sight this evening—supposed to be from Lisbon, with 600 royal troops on board. The patriot army consists of 9,000 men, and it is confidently believed that when they enter the city, all, or nearly all, of the inhabitants who are now attached to the royalists will join them. Little or no business doing.

A man named Ward, formerly a constable, has been taken up at Richmond, on suspicion of having shot a Mrs. Whitlock. It appears she was standing at her door in the evening, and received several wounds in her face from buckshot discharged from a pistol. The wounds are said to be mortal.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

On the Spanish Main, Coro was retaken by the Patriots on the 15th of August.—Bolivar was at Maracaibo, and intended joining in the seige of Puerto Cabello.

Carthagena was to be surrendered to the Patriots on the 2d of September, by capitulation.

Mancinella de Cuba has been attacked by the Independents, who it is feared will plunder and burn the town, if not repulsed. Troops were marching for its defence.

The Troy Cotton and Woollen Manufactory—and the house of J. Lambert, have recently been laid in ashes.

The Western (New-York) Farmer, says that on the 16th ult. a full suit of clothes was made for a gentleman in Manchester from wool in the fleece, in less than eight hours from the moment it was taken in hand.—The wool was picked, carded, spun, wove, and dressed at the Manchester Factory.—The work was commenced at one o'clock in the morning, and before seven, the suit was completed and worn to the Fair and Cattle Show at Canandaigua.

Chester (Penn.) October 23.

Suffer me to correct an error going the rounds of several papers published in Philadelphia, and its neighbourhood, respecting a Mr. Wilson, who died a short time ago near Harrisburgh. The case is this:—Mr. W. did not obtain a pardon for his sister, but a delay of execution for three days. The account of his attempt to save his sister, and the cause of his delay I believe to be correct. It may not be uninteresting to some to know, that the said Mr. Wilson's sister was a resident of this county, and suffered death about a mile from this place. W.

Classical Devices.—A superb silver shield has been prepared for the duke of Wellington, emblazoned with his various achievements, and is to be presented to him on his return from the continent. The king has caused to be made a shield, also of silver, called the shield of Achilles, which is intended for his sideboard.

Administration of Justice in England.

A lad of fourteen years has been condemned to be hung for stealing; and an indictment for stealing plate is pending against a lady of eighty-eight.

An applicant under the insolvent debtor's act was refused his discharge, because, being a minor, he could not assign over his estate.

The ship Juliet of Bath, with a cargo of 1426 barrels of turpentine and 519 bales of cotton, ready to sail for Liverpool from Wilmington, N. C. was destroyed by fire on the 21st ult.

Letters from Port au Prince, St. Domingo, to 24th July, say, "Madame Christophe and her two daughters sail in the Missionary, Captain Nicholson, for England. Capt Sutherland accompanies them, with the view of comfortably settling this unfortunate family. It is reported they are wealthy.".

There are now printed in the state of Ohio forty-two newspapers. Forty-two years ago there were scarcely as many inhabitants in the territory comprised in the state that could read a newspaper.

Public Sale Report.

J. and W. LIPPINCOTTS & CO. Auctioneers.

Tuesday, October 30.

5 kegs Twist Tobacco,	15 a 16 lb.
2 boxes Brown Soap,	5½—
10 10-catty boxes Young Hyson Tea,	91 —
10 chests — — —	87 a 88½—
5 boxes Vermicelli,	1,20 —
25 — Lucca Oil,	6,50 box
5 chests Skin Tea,	57 lb.
180 Oval Demijohns,	95 a 96
5 kegs Ginger,	5 lb.
3 pipes Common Gin,	64 a 68 gal.
6 hhds. W. I. Molasses,	33½ a 35 —
5 bbls. Honey,	55 a 56 —
4 hhds. New-Orleans Sugar,	10,20 a 10,80 cwt.
9 boxes Brown Havana Sugar,	9,70 —
7 hhds. New-Orleans Rum,	60 gal.
5 tierces Rice,	3,75 cwt.
7 hhds. Jamaica Rum,	1,05 a 1,07 gal.
40 hhds New-Orleans Sugars,	10,25 a 10,55 cwt.
[Terms—$300, 60 days; $600, 90 days; upw. 4 months.]	
40 hhds. N. Orleans Sugar,	10,25 a 10,55 cwt.

Thursday, November 1.

Volunteer's Cargo.

[Terms, $100, cash; $100 to $500 60 days; up. 90 days.]

200 kegs Sun Raisins,	8,75 keg.
20 boxes Muscatel do.	3,85 box.
170 — Bloom do.	3,50 —
310 ¼-boxes Bunch do.	2,15 —
40 jars Grapes,	$2,00 a 2,50 jar.
[Terms—6 and 8 months.]	
10 pipes, 20 ½-pipes, 69 ¼-casks, } Lisbon Wine,	1,25 gal.

Friday, November 2.

20 chests Skin Tea,	58 lb.
10 — Imperial do.	1,08 —
200 Oval Demijohns,	95
10 hhds. St. Croix Sugar,	10,85 a 10,90 cwt.
10 bbls. — —	9,75 —
5 — White —	12,30 —
80 lb. Nutmegs,	1,80 lb.
[Terms—$300, 60 days.]	
40 hhds. N. Orleans Sugar,	$11,00 a 11,25 cwt.
56 pipes Lisbon Wine,	1,30 gal.
12 — Port do.	1,20 —
[Terms—100, 60 days; $200, 90 days 3 up. 4 m.]	
30 pipes Bordeaux Brandy,	1,70 a 1,76 gal.
51 baskets do. Oil,	6,50 a 6,75
10 hhds. St. Croix Sugar,	10,85 a 10,90
51 bbls. do. do.	9,65 a 9,75

Printing,

OF every description, neatly executed, at a short notice, by the subscribers, they having a handsome assortment of Types expressly for the purpose.

ATKINSON & ALEXANDER,
53 Market street.
aug 4—tf

Wheat straw may be melted (says an eminent writer) into a colourless glass, with a blow-pipe, without any addition.—Barley straw melts into a glass of a topaz yellow colour.

The Saturday Mails.

New-York, November 2.

DISTRESSING SHIPWRECK.

The ship Sea Fox, Captain Wyer, sailed from this port on Saturday morning for Port au Prince, and on the same evening, about eleven o'clock, was upset by a sudden squall, sixty-five miles from Sandy Hook. Lieutenant Esterbook, of the British navy, his lady (the daughter of Dr. M'Neil of Jamaica, Long Island) and children, Mr. Christopher F. Speyer, Mr. J. O. Walker, Miss Matilda Dawson, and black woman servant, and four of the crew, were lost. Mr. George Dawson, Mr. Lewis Dawson, William Bee, a black man, Capt. Wyer, his mate, and two of the crew, were the only persons saved. The survivors were taken up by the ship Iris, from this port for Turks Island, and, after being on board two hours, were taken on board the schooner Delaware, captain Howes, and landed on Sunday night, at Tarpaulin Cove. The vessel and cargo totally lost. The surviving passengers speak in the highest terms of the indefatigable exertions and coolness of captain Wyer and his mate, in endeavouring to save the lives of the passengers, and state, with much regret that captain W. lost every thing.

The Messrs. Dawsons arrived here yesterday afternoon in the sloop Mechanic, from Boston. Captain Wyer took passage with a friend in a packet for Boston. The mate is hourly expected down.

It is hardly possible for the human mind to realize a more heart-rending dispensation of Providence. Miss Dawson, an amiable young lady, who had just completed her education, on the eve, as it were, of embracing her parents, actually sunk from the arms of a brother, who was struggling to save her. Mr. Walker was a most excellent young man, and has left an amiable young wife and child in this city. Lieutenant Esterbank was a half pay officer in the British navy, and, with his wife and two children, perished together. The subject is painful to dwell on; but we cannot withhold our sincere condolence with those who have been thus deprived of connexions and friends so dear to them.

The steam-boat Chancellor Livingston, due on Tuesday morning, arrived at three o'clock, yesterday afternoon; having been aground at the Overslaugh, this side of Albany, for 29 hours. The Richmond, from this city for Albany, grounded at the same place at one o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, and was not got off till five. About twenty other vessels were also aground at the same place.

Flour.—Twelve hundred barrels superfine Alexandria flour were sold by auction at Boston on Monday, at $7 50, part for exportation.

On examining our files for the last month, says the New-York Gazette, we find, that during the month of October there was 253 arrivals, exclusive of eastern coasters, including nine from Liverpool—and during the same period there were 220 clearances.

Catskill, October 31.

Awful event.—Mr. Orrin Lee of Cairo, left this place on Saturday evening last, on his return home, accompanied by Mr. William Prout of this town. They had proceeded as far as the bridge in the village of Madison, when Mr. Lee left the wagon a few moments to transact some business. During his absence the horses became somewhat frightened, and commenced backing, and before they could be made to stop, were, together with Mr. Prout, precipitated from the bridge upon the rocks, the height of about twenty feet, and the horses instantly killed. Mr. Prout survived about two hours.

Don *Joaquin de Andagua* was presented on Wednesday last, to the president, by the secretary of state, when he delivered his credential letters, and was received by the president, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from Spain.

REMOVAL.

C. STOCKTON, Mercer & Taylor, has Removed from No. 45 to No. 61 SOUTH THIRD STREET, opposite Girard's Bank, where he will be happy to execute all orders in his line. Country Merchants and others, who wish to furnish their own cloth, will find it to their advantage to call. As he employs none but the first rate workmen, he is able to warrant his work finished in the best manner and most fashionable style, and at prices which conform to the economy of the times. No person will be requested to take a garment which does not fit. sept. 22—3m

JAMES BIRD,

BOOT and SHOEMAKER, No. 25 north Tenth street, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced the Boot and Shoemaking business, and trusts by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage.

N. B. Two apprentices wanted.
aug 18—6m

EDUCATION.

CHAS. MEAD, thankful for the patronage he has already received, informs the readers of the Saturday Evening Post, that he has removed his School from No. 32 Church Alley, to the English department of the Academy in Cherry street, opposite Zion Church, corner of Cherry and Fourth, where a few more Scholars can be accommodated. Terms of tuition, &c. made known at the School room on the first floor.

C. M. has lately prepared a new School Book, entitled the 'SCHOOL EXERCISE,' containing a course of Lessons, in which the various branches of Education are introduced as subjects for reading in Schools. The above work is just published and for sale by MAXWELL, corner of Walnut and Fourth streets. sept 1—6m

DIED, yesterday morning, after a lingering and tedious illness, Mr. DAVID K. WRIGHT, Printer, of this city. For *three* years he had been sorely afflicted with consumption. With meekness and patience, he submitted to the chastenings of his God! and with a confident reliance on the sufferings and merits of his Redeemer, he resigned his Spirit to Him who gave it.

DIED, on Tuesday evening last, after a short illness, Mr. ALEXANDER SIDNEY COXE, son of Tench Coxe, Esq. of this city.

DIED, on Thursday morning, Mrs. RACHEL COHEN, consort of Mr. J. I. Cohen, of this city, in the 64th year of her age.

DIED, on Thursday morning, Mr. JOHN H. HYLER, merchant, in the 76th year of his age.

DIED, on Saturday evening last, Mr. THOMAS W. LEVERING, Bell-Founder.

DIED, at St. Leonard, Lower Canada, on the 13th ult. aged 101, Mr. JOHN M'NEIL, a native of Armagh, in the north of Ireland. He retained his faculties to the last, and laboured at his trade (that of a weaver) till within three days of his death. His wife is still living, now aged 84 years; they were married above 66 years. He was at the capture of Quebec, under the brave Gen. Wolfe.

DIED, at Newport, R. I. MEREAH BRENTON, a woman of colour, better known by the name of Aunt Mereah Coggeshall. When the twenty-eight pirates were hung, in the year 1723, on the Gravelly point, in Newport, she was of sufficient age to be carried to see that awful spectacle, and recollected seeing them in the carts.

DIED, in Plymouth, Ma s. PRINCE, a negro man, aged about 78 years. He was one of the forty brave volunteers, who, with lieut. col. Barton, in 1777, captured general Prescott, in his quarters in Rhode-Island. Col. Barton, with his confidential Prince, came to the door of the general's chamber, which was fast closed. Prince, with a leap, plunged his head against the door, and knocked in the pannel, through which the colonel entered, surprised the general in his bed, and brought him and one of his aids safe to the main.

ALMANACK.

1821. NOVEMBER.	*Sun Rises.*		*Sun Sets.*		*High Water.*	
3 Saturday,	6	36	4	52	8	05
4 Sunday,	6	37	4	51	8	55
5 Monday,	6	38	4	50	9	43
6 Tuesday,	6	39	4	49	10	32
7 Wednesday,	6	41	4	47	11	22
8 Thursday,	6	42	4	46	00	14
9 Friday,	6	43	4	45	1	34

Moon's Phrases.		D.	H.	M.
First	☽	2	8	12 af.
Full	○	9	00	49 m.
Last	☾	16	9	34 m.
New	●	24	2	12 m.

☞ The above Time of the *Rising* and *Setting* of the SUN is the *true Time* shown by a well regulated *Clock*—and not the *apparent* or *Solar Time* given in the Almanacks.

PROPOSALS

FOR publishing by Subscription, A BUST OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, in Plaster of Paris. Subscription price, two dollars each, payable on delivery. The subscriber, having spared neither time nor expense, in procuring a correct likeness of Napoleon Bonaparte, for the purpose of having a Bust made, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that the same is in a state of forwardness, and will be ready for delivery about the first of December ensuing. Those persons who are disposed to encourage the Fine Arts will have an opportunity of Subscribing, on application at No. 162 Walnut street.

JOHN L. BAKER.

nov 3—6t*

FREE MONKS.

A CONVOCATION of the Free Monks will be held on Monday evening, ... *tery*, S. W. corner of Tenth and Arch streets, at 7 o'clock. The adoption of a Code of Laws imperiously calls for the attendance of every Monk.

By order of S. G. F. A.
(Nov. 3—2842) J. G R. & T.

P. GRAY'S

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE MANUFACTORY,

No. 287 MARKET STREET, between Seventh and Eighth streets, Philadelphia.

WHERE may be had, a general assortment of Tin, Iron and Japan'd Wares. Also, Block Tin Coffee Pots, Coffee Greques, Tea Kettles, Chaffing Dishes, &c.—Oil Stands for Grocers, from 10 to 200 gallons, made of the best materials—Bath Tubs, Shower Baths, &c. &c.—Rain Water Spouts made and put up at the shortest notice.

Small Sheet Iron Stoves, suitable for Counting Houses, Chambers, &c.

N. B. Stove Pipe, and all kinds of Sheet Iron work neatly executed. Old Tin and Copper Ware carefully repaired. Copper Sauce Pans and Tea Kettles tin'd in the best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. aug 11—3m

Wholesale and Retail Clothing Store,

No. 123½ SOUTH WATER STREET,
Corner of the Horse Dock & Drawbridge wharf.

G. KERN, jun. & Co. *Drapers and Tailors*, inform their friends and the public, that they have for sale, a large and general assortment of *Ready made Clothing*, which they will dispose of at a reasonable profit, for cash or approved credit. They return thanks for past favours, and solicit a continuance of patronage.

N. B. Constantly on hand, an assortment of all qualities of Cloths, Cassimeres, Silks, Cottons and Linens, which will be made up to order in any style, at short notice. All orders executed from every part of the Union. aug 11—6m*

DAVID EVANS,

OF the late firm of David and Joseph Evans, has Opened a Commission MOROCCO and LEATHER STORE, *No. 27 Chesnut street*, between Second and Front streets, Philadelphia, where he will sell all kinds of Leather on Commission for Country Tanners and others, and always keeps a general assortment of Morocco, of various colours, on hand—he likewise purchases Spanish Hides and Tanners Oil for those who may want. A large assortment of GOAT SKINS is expected shortly, on consignment.

Being brought up to the Tanning and Currying he considers himself a judge of Leather and Hides. He will also receive SHOES to sell on Commission. ☞ *All which will be attended to with fidelity.* aug 4—tf

WASHINGTON MUSEUM,

Illuminated every evening, Sunday excepted.

CONTAINING 300 Wax Statues, 300 Paintings, many Natural Curiosities and Mechanical pieces. Among the Statues are represented the late Duel of Commodores Decatur and Barron, attended by their seconds, Com. Bainbridge and Capt. Elliott; Queen Dido on the funeral pile; Death of General Moreau; Death of General Packenham; Maria Antoinette, queen of France, beheaded on the Guillotine—*In Paintings*, the Battle of Waterloo; Perry's Victory; Death of Gen. Ross, at Baltimore; the Anaconda destroying both Horse and Rider; Battle of the Romans; Penn's Treaty with the Indians.

Anatomical Apartment—11 Natural preparations, and 10 in Wax; 10 full Portraits, many Historical Paintings and Engravings. This Room is 25 cents extra.

No. 48 MARKET STREET, two doors below Second street. Admittance 25 cents—Children 12½ cents. april 18—tf

THE OLIO.

"Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour."

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

TO-MORROW.

How sweet to the heart is the thought of to-morrow,
When Hope's fairy pictures bright colours display!
How sweet, when we can from futurity borrow
A balm for the griefs that afflict us to-day.

When wearisome sickness has taught me to languish
For health, and the comfort it bears on its wing,
Let me hope—Oh! how soon it will lessen my anguish—
And to-morrow will ease and serenity bring.

When travelling alone, quite forlorn, unbefriended,
Sweet the hope, that to-morrow my wandering will cease,
That at home, then, with care sympathetic attended,
I shall rest unmolested, and slumber in peace.

Or when from the friends of my heart long divided,
The fond expectation, with joy how replete,
That, from far distant regions, by Providence guided,
To-morrow will see us most happily meet.

When six days of labour, each other succeeding,
With hurry and toil, have my spirits oppress'd,
What pleasure to think, as the last is receding,
To-morrow will be a sweet Sabbath of rest.

And when the vain shadows of time are retiring,
When time is fast fleeting, and death is in sight,
The Christian—believing, exulting, expiring—
Beholds a to-morrow of endless delight.

T. P.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

The Village Meeting on a Sunday.

Not his alone the sweets of ease to taste,
Kind rest extends to all save the poor beast,
That, true to time and pace, is doom'd to plod,
To bring the Pastor to the house God!
Mean structure—where no bones of heroes lie—
The rude inelegance of poverty
Reigns here alone; else why that roof of straw,
These narrow windows, with the frequent flaw;
O'er whose low cells, the dock and mallow spreads,
And rampant nettles lift their spiry heads;
Whilst from the hollows of the tow'r on high
The grey capp'd daws in saucy legions fly;
Round these lone walls assembling neighbours meet,
And tread departed friends beneath their feet;
And new brier'd graves, that prompt the secret sigh,
Show each the spot where he himself must lie.
'Midst timely greetings, village news goes round,
Of crops late shorn, or crops that deck the ground;
Experienc'd ploughmen in the circle join,
While sturdy boys, in feats of strength to shine,
[illegible]
To jump from hollow sounding grave to grave;
Then, close consulting, each his talent lends,
To plan fresh sports when tedious service ends.
Hither, at times, with cheerfulness of soul,
Sweet village Maids from neighb'ring hamlets stroll;
That like the light-heel'd Does o'er lawns that rove,
Look shyly curious, ripening into love;
For love's their errand—hence the tints that glow,
On either cheek, an heighten'd lustre know;
When conscious of their charms, ere age looks shy,
And rapture beams from youth's observant eye.

Kensington. T. P.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

To Youth.—On the Falling of the Leaves.

Rejoice, young man, in all thy ways;
Of ev'ry pleasure taste:
But know that judgment will succeed
To every hour you waste.

Man was not born for self alone,
But for God's glory sent;
All other views must end in sin,
And cause thee to repent.

If Heaven's will thy actions sway,
'Twill crown thy life with peace;
And social duties will combine
Thy comforts to increase.

Yet manhood will succeed to youth,
Old age will next draw near;
And many griefs and many cares
Thou wilt have need to fear.

The seasons of revolving years
An awful lesson teach;
And man is like a leaf that fades,
A prophet wise did teach.

For there's a winter yet to come,
Thou may'st not live to see;
And summer storms will sometimes blast
Or root the stoutest tree.

Thou, like a plant in garden rare,
Night's chilling frosts might nip:
For life is transient as the dew
That morning breezes sip.

As flowers fade and leaves drop off,
And Nature's robes decay,
Thus Time will lead thy steps to death;
Thou too wilt pass away.

To meet thy God do thou prepare;
Let him thy ways direct:
In every thought, in every deed,
His sacred laws respect.

Kensington, October, 1821. T. P.

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

IMPROMPTU.

To the genius of Schiller.

Schiller! thy name to future times shall go
On the bright wings of never-dying fame—
The *only* rival Shakspeare boasts below,
His genius thine—*thy* fire and *his* the same!

[For the Saturday Evening Post.]

GRIPUS;

Or, the Fallacy of Human Intentions.

In the 54th year of his age, Gripus, the favoured of fortune, in whose hands are the treasures of the nabob, and whose warehouses teem with the luxuries of the east—who rises to the enjoyment of millions, and reposes in the full confidence of unbounded affluence—to himself, thus: "Thy days of toil, O, Gripus! are o'er—thy moments of anxiety are past—the labour of thy brow is lightened, and the beams of the sun of affluence and prosperity play around thy head; thou hast amassed riches, thou hast acquired immense possessions, and in the security of thine own power canst now launch thyself into the boundless ocean of felicity. To-morrow's sun shall behold thee in the possession of every good that can give a zest to enjoyment, or heighten the pleasures of life—the remainder of thy days shall be dedicated to ease and the pursuit of happiness; the morning shall but dawn to light thee to the possession of new pleasures, and the evening sun shall behold thee wrapt in immeasurable depths of joy."

In conformity to these mental reasonings, Gripus renounced for ever his mercantile pursuits, and exchanged them for the gratifications of luxurious ease and elegant retirement, fully bent on the consummation of those plans of felicity which he adopted in a moment when the energies of his soul were roused by the incentive impulse of unbounded desire.

He retired to his estate in the country, where he hoped to have free scope for displaying his magnificence and splendor; his mansion rose like a palace to the sight—his equipage vied in splendor with the nobility of the land, and his table daily groaned under all the delicacies of the season, which nature and art could furnish for the gratification of the most refined or sensual appetite.

Notwithstanding all this show of happiness, Gripus did not enjoy that full meed of pleasure his soul thirsted after—his mind being unfurnished with those solid foundations of learning and wisdom, which alone constitute rational happiness, was dark and empty, and left room for the intrusion of low and petty desires, which [illegible] themselves in impotent longings after such gratifications as brought with them no addition of happiness, but in imagination. His mind was oppressed with a load of *ennui*, which no exertions could dispel, no gratifications overpower.

From this state of mental disquietude, however, he resolved to free himself—he had in contemplation improvements that might be introduced on his estate, which, though already adorned with every beauty that could delight the eye, or ravish the senses, was still capable of additions—"And," sigh'd he, "what is in my power shall I refuse? 'twere wisdom to be content with what we have, but 'tis happiness to obtain that which we desire—delight shall rise on delight, and I will gather to myself a paradise of pleasures, to enjoy which, *time* is all I require." Thus reason'd he—from reasoning he adopted his plans, and his mind was kept in agitation till the pleasing period of their execution, when he promised himself a new acquisition of happiness.

The whole surface of the ground over which he was lord he intended should suffer a revolution, and thus dictated he to the overseer of his possessions: "Thou see'st that water-course, (said he,) and thou beholdest how it confines the borders of that garden, and renders those lovely walks but as the passage of a moment, contracting its precincts and forbidding it to extend its sweets farther than the limits it prescribes—therefore, look thou that it is stopped and the water diverted to some other channel"—"And the mill, (said the steward,) that is impelled by its friendly current"—"Must be rased to the ground," answered Gripus, "for it impedes the prospect, and confines that to a narrow space which else were boundless: that cottage, too, which thou see'st embosomed among the trees, must be cleared from off the land, and on its site, and the surrounding tract, must we lay out a garden which shall combine every elegance with taste and variety." "What is to become of its inhabitants," enquired the steward—"They must seek a residence in some other place, and in a vicinity more congenial to their birth and situation than my mansion affords," answered Gripus—"And even yonder school-house, whose stated bell and noisy inmates grate so on my ear, and so annoy my quiet, even these must be stopped: and the ground now so unprofitably employed in teaching poverty how to resist the commands of power, shall be dedicated to some nobler purpose."

"If (said the steward,) you take from them this building, you also deprive them of that which they are taught to consider as most invaluable—a place of worship they have long regarded as sacred, and the dismemberment of which will cast them into despondence, and make them entertain hatred against one whom it is their duty to respect." "Their murmurs I care not for," said the unfeeling tyrant—"whatever interferes with my interest or pleasure I condemn, and shall not hesitate to remove by those means which fortune has placed in my hands." These, with many more, were the commands imposed upon the director of this proud man's affairs—but the dictator never was allowed to enjoy the triumph of their completion. Among the gifts of fortune immortality had no place—and, blindly insensible to the many goods heaped on him by a benign and bountiful providence, already had he proved himself unworthy of even the smallest favours which he enjoyed, when he was summoned to that state where he alone would be responsible for his ingratitude, and meet with that reward which his deeds or intentions on earth exacted, from a higher and more omnipotent power.—The horse on which he was mounted growing impatient and restless, after many an effort succeeded in bringing his rider to the ground, from which he was taken up in a state of insensibility that continued till death put a period to his sufferings on the succeeding day.

Thus was the completion of his projected improvements frustrated, and thus perished the dream of felicity that had for a moment illumined his soul. The water-course is still confined to its natural channel, and gives its accustomed assistance to the revolving mill-wheel, whose revolutions are the marks of industry, and whose circling motions convey to its possessor's heart more tranquil raptures than its unfeeling destroyer could ever enjoy, in the proud consciousness of his having been able, by the plenitude of his power, to lay its walls in ruin, and consign its owner to the pangs of poverty and despair—while the rustic cottage still graces the verdant mead, and the busy hum of the school-boys is heard at noon-day; and their joyous ac[illegible] their little hearts are emancipated from the thrall of bondage, and now elate with all the transports of liberty, give way to their innocent mirth, and sport and frolic over the green sward, presenting to the feeling mind a sight more truly lovely than can be met with in all the boasted shows of art.

D.

"I know of no greater satisfaction an honest man can receive than that of paying his just debts," was the observation of a person, who was thus aptly answered by another, "I can mention a still greater source of pleasure—*that of having no debts to pay.*"

SINGULAR FACT.—A man now resides near Exeter, (Eng.) who has not washed his face or hands for 40 years, and speaks of the circumstance with pleasure. He is about four-score years of age, strong, and in good health. Though he does not apply water in cleansing his skin, he is in the daily habit of dry rubbing himself.

Garrick had no very high opinion of the talents of the common Irish, until the following whimsical circumstance induced him to change his mind. Having laid a wager with Sir John O'Farrel, that the common people were not witty, they agreed to ask an Englishman what he would take to stand naked upon the top of St. Paul's; the man scratched his head and said, "ten guineas"—they next accosted an Irish labourer with the same question. "What! (said he,) in mother's nakedness?" He was answered in the affirmative—"Why then, faith, I would *take cauld.*"

Portsmouth, Oct. 23.

A TOUGH ONE.—The following singular circumstance took place on board the schr. Brilliant, on her passage from Fortune Island to this port. On the 19th of August, a large fish was seen along-side the schooner, supposed to be a dolphin. One of the crew feeling anxious to catch him, and probably for the want of some other bait drilled a hole through a dollar and fastened it to his hook, which he threw over the bows of the schooner: but it was soon discovered that both the bait and hook were missing. The second hook was then baited in the same manner, which shared the same fate. On the 21st of August the third attempt was made, with the same kind of valuable bait, which also shared the fate of the others. Four days after, it being calm, and the schooner having run about three hundred miles from the unfortunate fishing ground, a shark was caught with a bowline, which contained two of the hooks, baited with two of the dollars. In about fifteen minutes after, a dolphin was caught, which contained the other hook and dollar.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The following is an extract of a letter from an officer on board his majesty's ship Tartar, under Sir George Collier, bart. commanding the squadron stationed on the coast of Africa, for the suppression of the odious and illegal traffic in slaves.

"At Bonny, two slave vessels were taken by the boats of the Tartar and Thistle; one, indeed, much by the good management of Lieut. Hagan, commander of the latter vessel. This young man put the prime of all his brig's company into a canoe which had come off, and stowing these, to the number of thirty-five, under the natives, went alongside the slaver, a Spanish schooner, having on board a gang of the most desperate villains unhung. As it was dark, the surprise was complete; but the tide was so very rapid that any mischance must have been the certain sacrifice of his entire crew. He, however, fully succeeded, and in this canoe captured the schooner, having 450 slaves and a most desperate crew of 50 men. The schooner was prepared to resist, having her cannon all primed, and 50 muskets on deck all loaded.

"As the black people in the canoe were too much under the fear of death to betray, when hailed by the Spanish schooner, they answered all was well. In the next moment Hagan and his 35 men were on her deck; when the master and others seized the small arms, and kept up a rapid fire, by which three British seamen were wounded; and, in the alarm, many of the female slaves not in irons leaped overboard, and in a moment were carried away by the sharks, which abound in this part of Africa, and which seem to know a slave vessel, as a well trained pointer does his game. I have seen them following in scores. Whether the crew of this schooner, many of whom, by their language, must be either English or Americans, are apprehensive of some evil for their misdeeds, I know not, but they seem very contrite and full of sorrow—very orderly and penitent; but, I verily believe, had these vagabonds had the opportunity, they would have blown up their vessel. In truth, I do not think there is a crime of which they have not been guilty, and piracy among others. It is remarkable that this schooner is a vessel captured last year—sent to Sierra Leone—released by the famous mixed commission for trying prize causes on pretence of her being a patriot privateer. These vessels are provided with papers and colours of various nations, which they use as best serve their purposes. The schooner is one of those most celebrated for sailing, and belongs to the Havana.

"Lieut. Marsh, of the Tartar, pushed up the river, in quest of a Portuguese of which we got information; and, after receiving the fire of her guns and musketry, boarded and carried her; for firing the boat's crew contented themselves by giving the Portuguese a most severe drubbing. This vessel, though only commenced her slaving a week, had one hundred on board.

"We had great trouble and anxiety in getting these vessels down the river, the channels of which require great caution in passing; and if you can judge what four hundred people would suffer confined in the between-decks of a Margate hoy, not above three feet six inches high, you may form some opinion of the necessity there was for removing a considerable number of these most wretched beings to the decks of the Tartar, and of liberating them from their horrid slave room, and from the confinement of irons, as soon as possible. One of the slave vessels captured had been complete in her cargo of human misery only two days, and was waiting a favourable wind to clear the shoals, and yet there were more than thirty cases of the very last stage of dysentery. The dying and the dead were mingled together. The women were comparatively comfortable; and yet there were nearly one hundred confined in a space not four feet high, nor above sixteen feet by nine to sleep in. I can speak to these facts, as I measured every part of these vessels. Their tubs showed they were not exempt from the dreadful disease which had already commenced among the men, and which the nature of slave food, with impure water, invariably produces.

"Nothing can be supposed more horrible than the treatment and condition of the slaves on their passage from Africa. Fever and dysentery let loose—the hatches scarcely open to admit sufficient air even to prevent immediate suffocation! Perhaps you will hesitate in believing that the thermometer, which stood in the shade at 85, rose immediately at the entrance of the slave room to 110, and at last to 115. The fortunate circumstance of the Portuguese slave ship Donna Eugenia having only a small part of her cargo on board, afforded great relief, though it was with extreme concern we were compelled to increase that number to two hundred, by relieving the other prizes, so frightfully crowded. It is not possible to make these wretched slaves comprehend their improved prospects by change of masters; and though, for their relief and comfort, their irons were ordered off, the officer in charge of the vessel must resort to this horrible mode of security, if any symptoms of disturbance shall be observed."

BEWARE OF QUACKS.—Died, in Suffolk, Virginia, on the 20th inst. Mr. John F. Madan, tailor of that town. His death was occasioned by a dose of the tincture of opium, administered for a headache, by a man calling himself Dr. O'Hara, who officiously undertook to prescribe. He was taken into custody and examined before two magistrates, who held him to bail till a coroner's inquest should decide on the cause of Maden's death.

We find in many of the southern papers an advertisement signed "GEORGE DAVIS, New-Orleans." The object of this publication is to assure the public, that he has discovered a certain cure for the tape-worm; and for ten dollars he will point out the cure to any person at a distance, provided they keep the secret for four years. Mr. Davis seems to abhor quackery, but he says if the human stomach were full of worms, even hives of bees, the remedy would clear them out in a week!

FRENCH & ENGLISH TUITION.

THE Subscriber, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he proposes teaching the FRENCH and ENGLISH LANGUAGES, grammatically, at his dwelling, No. 17½ SOUTH SIXTH STREET, first house above Spruce street, west side, where applications will be gratefully received. He will likewise give private lessons—and hopes, by his own exertions, and with assiduity on the part of the pupils who may be entrusted to his care, to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their confidence for acquiring a knowledge of those useful Languages. He will translate all kinds of Writings or Printing, from and into either of the above Languages, with accuracy and dispatch. The terms, which are moderate, will be made known on application as above.

JOSEPH AZAN.

oct 13—3m

WRITING ACADEMY.

No. 265 ARCH STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER teaches a free and elegant Mercantile Running Hand, in *fifteen Lessons*, of two hours each.

Every person receiving instruction will be taught to make a good pen.

Hours of attendance, from 6 o'clock, A. M. until sun-set, during which time applicants may attend at any hour suited to their convenience.

Ladies and Gentlemen write in separate apartments. A Lady, eminently qualified, will preside over the Female Department.

Ladies will find this hand highly calculated for epistolary purposes.

Terms—For the whole course of Lessons, including Stationary, $3 50 cents, paid at entrance.

Specimens of improvement from a *cramped stiff* hand, to a free and easy one, made in a few lessons by Ladies and Gentlemen now attending, may be seen at the Academy.

aug 11—tf W. H. SKERRETT.

FRENCH SCHOOL.

CHARLES KLOTZ returns his grateful thanks to the citizens of Philadelphia, for the encouragement he has received in this city, and hopes to deserve a continuance of public confidence by his assiduity and attention. He has opened a French Class at his house, No. 24 South *Fifth street*, for the instruction of Young Gentlemen in this useful Language. Days of tuition are, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from 5 till 7 o'clock in the evening. Terms, $[illegible] per quarter, half to be paid in advance on the first lesson.

He intends likewise to open an Evening Class for grown gentlemen, from 7 till 9, or 8 till 10 o'clock, on the same days, and the same terms.

Lessons given in private families and Seminaries. C. K. is employed for the tuition of the French Language in two of the most respectable Seminaries in this city, where every satisfaction will be given as to his capacity.

oct 13—ly

ACADEMY.

J. M. GREENE, returns his most sincere thanks to his numerous and respectable patrons, for their liberal and continued encouragement, and respectfully informs them and other respectable citizens, that for the purpose of extending his institution and rendering it to the utmost degree commodious and delightful, he has removed from his late situation, Fourth street near Chesnut, to the MIDDLE APARTMENT of that grand and spacious new building, the *SESSION ROOM,*

In Cherry street, above Fifth.

Where he will use his most zealous efforts to forward those entrusted to his care in their respective studies. Among the different branches of Education which are taught in the School, the following will receive particular attention, viz. Reading, with proper emphasis, divested of affectation; the different hands of useful and ornamental Penmanship; Arithmetic and Book-keeping; Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes; Geometry, Trigonometry and Algebra, with their application to the higher branches of the Mathematics.

Parents, whose children are [illegible] engaged, are respectfully invited to visit the School, where they will have an opportunity of forming an opinion of the manner in which the different exercises are conducted.

To such as are acquainted with the situation of the building no description is necessary, but those who are not, are informed, that for space, accommodation, and a free circulation of air, it is not equalled by any in the city.

J. M. G. hopes by the strictest attention and assiduity to the duties of his avocation, to merit the patronage of a discerning and liberal public.

☞ NO VACATION. aug 11—tf

A. NICHOLLS, Saw Maker,

170 *SOUTH FRONT STREET,*

HAS lately commenced manufacturing SAWS of various descriptions, such as Cast steel and German Hand and Pannel Saws, Cast steel and German Iron-back Saws, Brass-back Saws, &c. Wood Saw Webs, Breaking, Turning and Chair Webs, Lock and Key-hole Saws, Circular Saws, &c. &c.

Circular Saws, with Spindle complete, got up in the neatest manner.

Cotton Gin Saws, made to any pattern or order.

All the above Saws, in point of temper and workmanship, is warranted superior to any imported, which will be sold, wholesale or retail, cheap for cash. Also, on hand, a Stock of MECHANIC'S TOOLS, in general. aug 4—tf

Buenos Ayres Ox Hides.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received and for sale, at his establishment, No. [illegible] CHESNUT STREET, (the long established and well known stand formerly occupied by James Molony) an extensive supply of Buenos Ayres Ox Hydes, of the first quality. Likewise sundry smaller parcels, from different places of various weights and qualities, the whole together constituting a complete assortment. He has also constantly on hand a supply of GIG TOP HIDES, of a very superior quality warranted not to gum. Also, such other LEATHER as is used by Saddlers, Coach, Harness, Boot and Shoe makers, together with TANNERS' OIL, CURRIERS' TOOLS, &c.

N. B. The Highest prices given for LEATHER IN THE ROUGH, or taken in on storage, if required.

David Coggins.

aug 4—tf

BENJAMIN RICHARDSON,

LATE from Sheffield, File Manufacturer and Cutler, No. 77 SOUTH SECOND STREET, has commenced manufacturing Files, Table Knives and Forks, Razors of the first quality, warranted for use, Scissors made to order or pattern. Cutlery, of every description, ground, polished and repaired in the best manner, and at the shortest notice. Blades, of the best cast steel, put in Penknive handles, and warranted good. Table knives and forks repaired, either with new blades or handles. Old Files re-cut and made as new.

oct 6—tf

JOB PRINTING.

BANK Checks, Law Blanks,
Prices Current, Commercial Blanks,
Catalogues, Policies of Insurance,
Circular Letters, Bills of Lading,
Lottery Tickets, Lottery Bills,
Cards, and Hand Bills of every description,

Neatly executed at a short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Atkinson & Alexander.

aug 11—tf No 53 Market street